

## The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year.

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

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## Notices.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Sandow is pretty strong, but he isn't as strong as New Haven water.

The Chinese emperor rises at 4 every morning and studies English and Manchu until 5, and then the man chews his breakfast.

By means of a recent invention the blind are enabled to write with facility, using the ordinary Roman alphabet. The invention is described as a hinged metal plate with square perforations arranged in parallel lines, inside of which the stylus is moved in making the letters.

Major Jed Hotchkiss of Virginia, in a talk about the battle of Fredericksburg before the National Geographical society the other evening, expressed the opinion that the famous stone wall where the southern riflemen checked the advance of the Irish brigade was probably the scene of the greatest slaughter during the civil war.

A club steward in London was recently convicted and fined for putting "Moet et Chandon" labels on bottles of inferior champagne. The waiter had genuine corks in their pockets to satisfy suspicious club members; while for those who could tell the wine by the taste, the real article was first supplied, and as they drank, the inferior wine was substituted. None of the club members detected the fraud.

Digging up a coffin in order to obtain memoirs of the first Napoleon is the latest. That was done, it is said, for those of Planat de la Faye, his orderly officer, which were recently published. His widow had only three copies of the memoirs printed, and deposited one in her husband's coffin, after having it exhumed with great trouble. When she died she left directions that the book should be printed from the other two copies, but as they could not be found the executors were obliged to take out and open the coffin again, and it is from that copy that the book was printed.

What judicious advertising may do for business is illustrated by the success of a business concern of which Major Moses P. Handy tells. It has a nominal capital of \$160,000, only \$30,000 of which is paid in, but has divided in a single year among three partners profits to the amount of \$750,000, exclusive of large salaries drawn by members of the firm. One of these partners was a drug clerk on a small salary in a Western town, ten years ago. Now he is a New York millionaire. "With-out newspaper advertising," he says, "I might have made a living, but it was advertising that made me rich, and advertising a very simple commodity at that."

United States Senator Lindsay of Kentucky is out strongly against the free coinage of silver. He said that for the United States independently to attempt the free coinage of silver would result in the expulsion or retirement of our gold from circulation, gradually to be replaced by the coinage of an inferior money that would place us at a disadvantage in the exchange market. "Free coinage at any ratio low enough to bring us to the single silver standard," he said, "will create an additional barrier between the farmers and planters of the United States and those to whom they must sell their surplus wheat, cotton, and tobacco, if they sell it at all. It is the mission of the Democratic party to remove obstructions to commerce, not to create them. Freer trade has been the Democratic watchword throughout our twenty years of war upon Republican obstructions in the way of protective tariff laws."

Some of the foremost business men of Philadelphia have for more than a year been busy themselves in making arrangements for a permanent commercial exhibition in that city on the general plan of such foreign commercial museums as the Imperial Institute of London and the Brussels Museum. The conception of this enterprise was the result of a conference between several Philadelphians in Chicago during the last week of the Columbian Exposition. They did not think another such complete collection

of the raw products of the world would be assembled during this generation, and they therefore proposed to the foreign ministers and representatives of the various countries who had exhibited at Chicago that, if they could secure the co-operation of the Quaker City they would endeavor to keep intact a permanent commercial exposition. These foreign representatives generally considered the matter favorably, with the result that a magnificent collection of samples of raw products was obtained from this source. A representative has since visited the Antwerp Exposition and the various museums of Europe to complete what is said to be the most comprehensive and extensive permanent commercial exposition of the raw and semi-raw products in existence.

Some one with nothing else to do has investigated the way in which 100 men in fiction are represented as proposing. Seventy-two hold the lady's hand, seventeen hold it very tightly, fourteen have lumps in their throat and nine exclaim aloud: "Thank heavens!" Only seven out of 100 declare themselves to be deliciously happy, and five are too full for utterance. Three out of 100 stand on their feet when they make a proposal, and two go down on one knee, while nine make a formal pretense—something like the slow music in the play, when the villain appeals to heaven to witness the consuming flame of his affections for the heart he plots to ruin, etc. The behavior of the lady under the circumstances is equally entertaining and instructive. Out of 100 cases eighty-one sink into the arms of the gentleman, sixty-eight rest their heads on the gentleman's breast, and only one sinks into the arms of a chair; eleven clasp their arms around the gentleman's neck, six weep tears of joy silently, and forty-four weep tears aloud—whatever that means; seventy-two have eyes full of love and nine out of 100 rush from the room and tell everybody. Only four are greatly surprised, and eighty-seven out of 100 knew that something was coming. Five giggle hysterically, and one even sneezes. Only one of 100 struggles not to be kissed, while six kiss gentlemen first.

## FOR BETTER JURIES.

Many of those acquainted with the working of the jury system in this State strongly feel that something should be done to improve it. A bill which has been introduced in the house by the Judiciary committee is a step in the right direction. It is provided in the first section of the bill that no person shall be drawn for jury duty who is under 25 years, and who is not esteemed a man of "good character, approved integrity, sound judgment and fair education." The selection of a jury list is to be made in the towns in the usual way, but when the list reaches the Superior court, it will be revised by the clerk of the court and two persons appointed by the judge, who shall act as "jury commissioners." At a public hearing, any person may appear and be heard with reference to the names on the list. The commissioners are required to erase from the list half of the names. This requirement will enable them to throw out all objectionable persons, whether objected to in the public hearing, or otherwise known to the commissioners to be unfit persons for jury duty. The list of those remaining shall be used in drawing juries for the Superior court, and the list of each town shall be the only list from which jurors can be drawn for local jury duty. Any Superior court, Common Pleas court or District court may order the drawing of additional jurors to prevent the necessity of summoning talesmen, and no verdict shall be set aside solely on account of any irregularity in summoning a jury. The pay of jurors is fixed by the bill at \$2.50 per day, with 6 cents per mile of travel, for each week of attendance, except that jurors summoned for assessing highway damages or benefit shall receive only \$1.50 per day, and in the petty local courts \$1.

If this bill should become a law it might be used for the discouragement of "professional jurors," and the general character of the jury lists might be improved. The plan to reduce the pay from \$3.50 to the old figure of \$2.50 per day is a good one. The \$3.50 is more attractive to the "professionals" than the \$2.50 was.

## SOME GREAT DISCOVERIES.

If the discoverers of cures for disease are on the right track and if the animals hold out we may soon be able to defy death. Horses are already pitted against diphtheria, mules against erysipelas, and another important discovery in the same line has just been announced to the French Academy of Sciences. Doctors Reclus and Terrier have found a serum capable of curing cancers and cancerous tumors. Several supposed hopeless cases have been completely cured. The patients are treated with serum obtained from the blood of dogs previously inoculated with a cancerous fluid. What will come next remains to be seen. Perhaps extract of flea will be given to cure nervousness and extract of bedbug to cure sleeplessness.

All the scientists are not, however, engaged in curing man through animals. Dr. M. Govianovsky, a Russian physician, has been trying to find something that will kill the fiend that lurks in the ex-

pectoration of consumptives and spreads the disease, and he announces that he has made the important discovery that wood vinegar will sterilize and render it harmless. The New York Herald, which has had several articles on this subject, said recently: Phenol is a 5 per cent. solution invariably succeeds in destroying the bacillus of tuberculosis, but it is uncertain in its germicidal effect unless it acts for twenty-four hours. But pyroligneous acid (a mixture of guaiacols, cresols and acetic acid) seems to have greater power for killing the terrible parasite which causes consumption, and which even resists sublimated and carbolic acid. M. Govianovsky's experiments are therefore of great value to medicine and sanitary science.

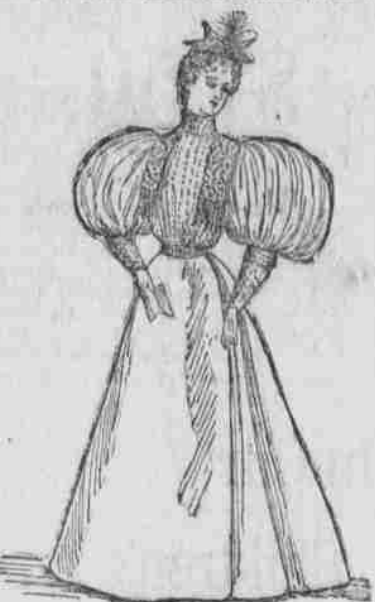
If it turns out that Mr. Govianovsky has really found what he was after there will be no more difficulty in getting wood vinegar than there will be in getting the great pokeweed fat annihilator discovered by Dr. Haggart's bird. The large concerns at Wilmington, North Carolina, in Florida and elsewhere engaged in the business of cresoting timber get large quantities of this acid as a by-product of their process, and at one time made more than they could find a ready market for.

It begins to look blue for doctors and undertakers, but it looked just as blue for them when the famous blue-glass theory made its appearance, or when, farther back, Mesmer was hailed as the conqueror of death. Possibly some new diseases will appear, to keep the balance. There may be another kind of grip, or something.

## FASHION NOTES.

## A Restriction for Brides.

The latest pretty freak of fashion is that a bride shall in evening dress be modestly covered about the shoulders and neck. Not for a year or so after her marriage may she appear in the blaze of low-necked attire. In deference to this, the evening gowns of choicest tulle and lace are being made with extreme simplicity. There is a fancy, too, for rich cloth and for delicate shades of ivory, gray, smoke-blue and dull green, rose colors and white being avoided. A very handsome tulle evening gown has a plain skirt that just clears the ground all around of ivory gray broadcloth that has all the lustre and more softness than silk. The great puff sleeves of the bodice are of dull blue satin, their fulness all coming below the shoulder. Smoothness is given to the shoulder by the wide epaulettes of gray satin that extend in narrowing revers to the waist line and are edged with close set spangles of blue, gray, silver and green. Between the revers, over the bust and to the waist there are soft folds of mirror chiffon, showing



ing all delicate shades of gray, blue and dull green.

The dress of to-day's sketch is up to the requirements of most women's shrewdest gowning, although it is not low cut. Dark green silk lined with pale blue silk gives the plain white skirt, and the waist is of pale blue chiffon draped over a fitted lining and richly trimmed with black jet, or spangles will also do for this ornamentation. Either should be used in wide bands, with fringes over the shoulders and narrower bands down the front, the cuffs being entirely of the jet or spangles. The sleeve puffs are very voluminous, and the high but plain stock collar is covered with jet or spangle embroidery. The proper handkerchief is a small square of very delicate linen, with a deep handstitched hem and a letter or initial, either very tiny or very large, and elaborate in one corner. Whether large or small the lettering must be of the very finest handwork and as smooth one side as the other. Such a handkerchief is the only wear for any but the most elaborate evening wear.

FLORETTE.

## THE SILVER CRAZE.

What the Scheme Really Is. To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURIER: The prevalence of the silver craze shows how widespread and deep-rooted is a very pernicious notion of the character of the government of the United States. The idea that the government is objective, away from and apart from the people; something foreign to them out of which money is to be made with impunity; something of the nature of an enemy to be plundered, or to be abused for personal profit; something from which a person may receive without incurring obligation of return and to which false representations may be made without sense of guilt, is the saddest and most dangerous notion of the day.

That the pension laws are partly responsible for the birth and growth of this notion is evident.

A recipient of a pension cannot entertain towards his government those sentiments which should be paramount in a republic. There is no longer between him and it unity of interest. He is set off over against it. He is interested in its paying, not in its saving; in its extravagance, not in its economy. The proper position of the pensioner is to be

humble. They are so in monarchies and are grateful for the sovereign's bounty. But in a republic there is no room for humility or gratitude. Pensioners therefore cannot but regard as a right that which is no right at all, but a charity. A charity would bring humiliation; therefore pensioners are right. A million of citizens living under such notions and scattered all over the country cannot fail to communicate their ideas to their millions of neighbors. Their neighbors begin to ask, Why should we not have rights? Have we not rights? If one class is to be supported in idleness, why not another? The war ended thirty years ago; it cannot be that the whole million are disabled and impoverished veterans. If the government be a paternal institution, where does our share of the patrimony come in? Why should we be omitted? Let us band together and see what we can do. If the government be for plunder, we will have our share of the spoil.

This is the position of the silverites. For their plunder they propose forcing the United States to pay them a dollar for every fifty cents' worth of silver they have on hand, or can control. What may become of the finances of the country in the process; its commerce; its industries and its relations to the other countries of civilization, are not matters in which they are interested. Pensioners may point to their wounds and to their services. The silverites have advanced the paternal idea beyond the necessity of any pointing at all. Such simple, old-fashioned ideas as patriotism, self-sacrifice, love of country, can have no place in the thoughts or actions of such people.

The plea that free coinage would be followed by such an appreciation that silver would soon be on a parity with gold is false, as no one knows better than the silverites themselves. If they believed such a result would ensue, they would not advocate the measure. The object of the movement would be defeated, which is that for each fifty cents' worth of silver they receive the value of a gold dollar. If the silver dollar became the equal of the gold dollar, they would not be benefited, their labor would be lost, they would only receive for their silver coin its exact value. The silverites know exactly what they are about; nor can they be accused of a disinterested affection for silver. They propose taking their plunder in gold.

This is the pure and simple statement of the case as it stands to-day, divested of all casuistry, subterfuge and deceit. The pensioners have shown the way, the silverites propose following. Who will come next?

There are other matters involved of more general interest. Every civilized country needs a fixed standard; that is, a standard as fixed as can be. An absolutely invariable and unvarying standard is, of course, impossible. This point is axiomatic, acknowledged by every one. The United States standard is the dollar. Years ago its value was regulated to contain so much gold or so much silver. At the time so much gold was worth so much silver. Up to not many years ago the relative value of the silver and the gold dollar varied but slightly.

But within not many years the far greater production of silver at a cheaper cost than in the past has changed the world that the silver dollar of to-day is intrinsically worth but a little more than half the gold dollar. A fact which does not seem to be sufficiently considered is that the gold dollar has also depreciated. The standard gold dollar of to-day will not begin to purchase what it purchased in 1870, or even thirty years ago. Owing to improvements in manufacturing processes, a large number of fabrics and products are much cheaper even in comparison with the present reduced intrinsic value of the standard dollar. A nature not to be affected by modern inventions and improvements, are in comparison with the dollar value of a year. Fifty years ago three hundred dollars was a salary on which a clerk could live comfortably. Six hundred dollars a year supported a clergyman and family in respectable style. Twenty thousand dollars was a fortune. One hundred thousand dollars constituted an exceptionally large fortune. Before the war, good board in a respectable family could be had from two to four dollars a week. Two persons could live luxuriously at the most expensive hotel in the country for twenty-five dollars a week. A student could go through Yale on five hundred dollars a year and have plenty of pocket money. The best cut of beef cost eighteen cents a pound. Consult your cash book for today's prices for all these things. The greater depreciation of silver is used as an argument by the silverites to blind the eyes of the public and to lead them to infer that gold has appreciated, and that the intrinsic value of the gold dollar is beyond the standard originally established and accepted. The slightest examination anyone may make will suffice to prove that this assertion is as absurd and as false as any of the other assertions put forward by the silverites. The people of the United States who propose keeping the silverites in their business must confess frankly their intentions and their expectations. The rest of us are not deceived. Perhaps when all of us are arranged in robes of government, they, and not till then, will we find out that, as we are under a republican form of government, we have been robbing ourselves.

The purpose, pure and simple, of the silverites is to reduce the standard 50 per cent. in their favor at a jump, expecting to get out from under the crash with their booty before the coun-

try has accommodated itself to the change.

National highway robbery is the only term to be applied to such monstrous and criminal folly. A party seeking to reduce by one-half all the fixed values of a country should be regarded as a party of cut-throats and traitors. To force their measure will certainly lead to civil war and to a disruption of the country. That each state has a right to do its banking as it pleases is one of the constitutional rights which the democratic party incorporated into its platform, and then betrayed. Had the party been faithful to its trust, the crash would not have started, or at the most have been limited to local and state issues.

D. CADDY EATON.

New Haven, May 15, 1895.

## STRIKING.

When lightning strikes it admits of no arbitration—Texas Siftings.

Jones-Brown—Why do you go into society? Brown-Jones—To find a wife. And you? Jones-Brown—To get away from one—Life.

"I have observed," said Miggs, "that sound has a great deal to do with the effectiveness of lawn mowers. It always takes the man with the noisiest mower longest to trim the lawn.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—it must be terrible for a man when he is married to have to ask his wife for money. There is something far worse. She—What is that? He—Suppose she hasn't any to give him.—Detroit Free Press.

The little Boston boy was so plainly puffed up with juvenile vanity that the visitor noticed it. "Robert seems unusually proud to-day," she said. "Yes," the fond mother answered, "he has on his first pair of spectacles."—Indianapolis Journal.

"This hasn't a sign of a clam in it," said the guest who had ordered clam chowder. "It's a swindle; that's what it is." "Excuse me, sir," responded the waiter, who is too good for that business, "but we only undertake to serve a chowder; not an aquarium."—Life.

"Aren't you starting rather early," inquired the visitor, "to put that young boy of yours forward as a candidate for United States senator?" "You don't know my ambition," said the fond Delaware parent proudly. "I mean that he shall be elected before his eightieth birthday."—Chicago Journal.

The cheerful idiot—Do you know, Amarrills, asked the cheerful idiot, "why the letter S is like the presentation of a cigar to a colored gentleman?" The waiter girl gave it up. "I'll tell you, Angelina," continued the cheerful idiot. "It is because it makes the smoke smoke."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Imminent Proposal.—Mrs. Smith—I think it dreadful that your divorce laws in America should be so much more lenient than they are in England. Mr. Van Rensselaer—Well, you see, my dear madam, in England divorce is a luxury—while with us it is—er—a necessity.—Boston Budget.

The minister forgot to perform his duty at the proper time, but remembered the omission just before entering the pulpit to preach. The result was that he announced: "I publish the banns of marriage between John M. Widower, and Elizabeth N., spinster," and then, without a pause or introduction of any kind, he read out the text of his sermon: "And the last state of that man is worse than the first."

## "ORDEALS."

Some Interesting Ones and What They Amounted To. In a French periodical, Revue des Traditions Populaires, M. Rene Basset is publishing a curious set of papers on Ordeals. Now, the ordeal is, as our ancestors said, an appeal to the judgment of God. They preferred to ascertain this verdict by the duel, but there were other methods. The accused had, in brief, to place himself in a jeopardy from which he could only escape by

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our importation of the  
above goods.

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than heretofore.

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SHIRTMAKERS,  
New Haven House Building,

what public opinion regarded as a miracle. If the miracle occurred he was absolved. There are examples of ordeals in the Mosad law, but they are not of extreme stringency. An authority not more recent than Lingard gives the early English usage. First came three days of preparation by fasting and prayer (and conceivably by some very different method). On the solemn day, a caldron was made to boil in church, and a stone was placed apparently in the boiling water. Two juries of twelve men each were present in the interests of accuser and accused. Both sides tested the water; if both agreed that it did boil, the accused plunged his bare arm in and took out the stone. His arm was then wrapped in a cloth and sealed up. On the third day the priest inspected the limb; if it was "perfectly healed" the accused got off. Clearly, in this ordeal the testing representative of the accused may have been tampered with. The other method, with similar preparations, was the carrying of a red-hot bar of iron for the distance of three steps; the hand was then sealed up and examined, as before. Here the original test is more stringent. It has been suggested, naturally, that, as many persons escaped scatheless, the clergy had a secret for curing rapidly, or for preventing this burn. Lingard argues that such a secret must at least have been known to exist, and a distinguished modern chemist has avowed his own ignorance of any adequate method of preventing a burn or scald. In 1174 one John Senex was condemned, on an unsuccessful appeal, to the boiling water. In all cases the accused had been brought in guilty by a jury, and even if he succeeded in the ordeal, he was often banished. Success was only an "attenuating circumstance," and sham ordeals may have been winked at.

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1 No. 2 Kodak \$15.00; list price \$32.50.  
2 No. 2 Kodaks \$20.00; list price \$32.50.  
1 5x5 Knoch Camera \$12.00; list price \$15.00.  
1 4x5 Premo Camera \$22.50; list price \$30.00.

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It dries quickly and will never change color, soften, crack or chip off.

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Wise Women

are laying in a Summer supply of Hosiery and Underwear at our prices for this week.

This isn't a lot of grab-it-in-great-excitement stock, but the best woven goods, the Hosiery warranted fast black, the Vests are the daintiest made and the sale includes

Girls' Wear too!

West Store, Main Floor

All Wool Cloth Capes,

fancy braid, navy, tan, brown and red, handsome garments. Some of the silk lined ought to bring \$6.50, some \$4.50 and some \$3.75, but we offer them all at 2.49

Children's Shirt Waists and White Lawn Suits, Ladies' Storm Garments, Cravettes.

If you will wear a neat Jacket, our cut in cost will woo you.

West Store, Second Floor, Front

Do you own a Hot Water Bag?

Lots of people borrow, but as it's a life-saver and we are selling a first-class seamless one for 69c can you afford to be without one?

Japanese Fans

Highest type of Japanese paintings on silk—Idols, scenes, swans and other pictures we can't describe here from 1c each

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The latest hand painted designs—the daintiest gift for fair ladies and at a third of Tiffany's price.

Buttermilk Soap, 10c cake

3 cakes for 25c

This is the Buttermilk they all try to imitate.

Bath Brushes, the scrubby, not the scented kind. A good live Sponge, 10 cents. Real Leather, off the cow, Club Bags, a good one for 99 cents.

Notion Counter, West Store

A soft, restful Outing Flannel Dressing Sacque,

pink and blue stripes, and your color ribbon at the throat, 1.25

Short Pique Coats,

white, pink, blue and tan, dainty embroidery—Irish linen, \$2.98

Pique Hats and Sun Bonnets, 25c up

West Store, Main Floor

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344 State Street,

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District of Wallingford, ss. Probate Court May 11, 1895.

ESTATE OF HORACE AUSTIN, late of Wallingford, in said district, deceased. The Court of Probate for the district of Wallingford hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their account properly attested, within said time will be barred a recovery. All persons indebted said estate are requested to make immediate payment to HARRIET A. AUSTIN, Administrator.

may 11, 1895.

ORD. S. AUSTIN, Adm'r